THE TREATY OF TRICKS

Imminent Danger of Its Failure To-Morrow.

England's Agent Instructed to Withdraw.

Fretfulness of Granville--Placidity of Fish.

SCHENCK AS DIPLOMATIC BATTLEDORE.

Probability of an Exciting Scene at Geneva.

If It Fails Where Will the Onus Lie?

America Says on England-Great Britain Says on America.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1872. The British government have made a final appeal to our government for the adjournment of the Geference on the 15th, in order to agree upon the language to be used in the amended treaty for the definition and limitation which each desires to place upon the liability of a neutral. The amende article, on its receipt in London, was the subject of

ORITICISM BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY: and while they are perfectly satisfied as to its effect on our case at Geneva, they thought they discovered in the language of one of the amend ments the source of future misunderstandings On the 30th May General Schenck was informed by Granville that the Senate's article was

CAPABLE OF TWO CONSTRUCTIONS. and that Her Majesty's government must decline to sign an ambiguous treaty. An amendment was proposed and sent by telegraph to Secretary Fish. who informed both Minister Thornton and General Schenck that if it was accepted it would not help the matter, and that our government had firmly RESOLVED NOT TO RECEDE

he article as amended by the Senate. Since then appeals have been made in spirit for the United States hange views upon the cause of the derstanding, but to all of them our answers have invariably been that the Senate's ac loes not think we are reciprocating that feeling that prompts the invitation for an adjournment o the tribunal, and yesterday they had under co

WHAT COURSE THEY WOULD PURSUE fair and honorable proposition. A draft of the instructions to their agent was agreed upon, the vernment of the United States incorporating in ount for the transfer of our mercantile marine hold are not within the province of the Tribunal o Arbitration at Geneva; that this has been the subject of earnest diplomatic correspondence, and that at ates Her Majesty's government submitted roposition which if accepted was to be

IN LIEU OF ALL DEMANDS ich the government of the United States believed t had upon Great Britain for the losses above mentioned: that the first and second proposition so ibmitted failed to be acceptable to the United States, and, that no obstacle might be interpose to arbitration, a third proposition was made, which was referred to the Senate by the President, and ments were substantially agreed upon the object of the supplemental article, Her Majesty's govern -

COMPRLIED TO TAKE EXCEPTION to the language of the Senate amendments, as it was plain that if left unamended they would be the source of future misunderstanding, to avoid which the article had been proposed. To this end Her Majesty's government addressed several notes to Minister Schenck, proposing amendments, to all of which propositions the reply of the government of the United States has been that the Senate article was their ultimatum, and that it was useless to discuss or propose amendments.

These refusals she is constrained to contrast although unwillingly, with the friendly spirit evinced in making the three propositions for the acceptance of the United States, and which were never put forward as an ultimatum by Her Majesty's government. If, therefore,

THE UNITED STATES ARROGATES TO ITSELF the authority to dictate what Her Majesty's gov ernment mast accept as a treaty stipulation, and still refuses to enter into further negotiation for the removal of the present causes of difference between the two governments, the honor and dig-

nity of Her Majesty RELUCTANTLY COMPEL HER TO WITHDRAW from arbitration and leave the responsibility o Its failure upon the government of the United States. Minister Schenck yesterday had an interview with Granville, who said that in the few days yet remaining before the meeting of the tribunal it might be possible that his government would not refuse

SO REASONABLE A REQUEST as had been made for an interchange of views ppon the language in which the object both governments acknowledged they desired to accomplish might be expressed. He thought that the two governments were substantially agreed upon the principle, and while

NOT IMPUTING BAD MOTIVES TO THE SENATE in the language adopted, the objections of her Majesty's government to that language was founded on reasons to which they attached the greatest importance, and could not, under any cir cumstances, consent to accept the amended article as it stood as a rule for the future. The note addressed to General Schenck is substantially the No change has been or will be made in the instructions to our agent at Geneva. If the counse

or the United States have an opportunity to spea efore the arbitrators it is understood that they will IN THE MOST EMPHATIC MANNES.

express the contempt which the United States h or the conduct of Great Britain throughout the

THE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Legislative Notice of a Personal Call for Cabinet Explanation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

LONDON, June 13, 1872. House of Commons this afternoon Mr Gladstone whether the documents to be presented to Parliament relative to the Alabama claims would of the sessions of the Joint High Comm so if they would contain any communication herein the American government asserted that he withdrawal of indirect claims was only a matte understanding, and not of agreement.

THE GENEVA COURT.

England Proposed an Adjournment, but America Declined-The San Juan Boundary Case and the Alabama Claims-Lord Granville to Make Another Statement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 18, 1872. During the session of the House of Commons this ening Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to an inquiry om Sir Henry Ibbetson, said the government the United States declined to become a party to the olication for the adjournment of the meeting of he Board of Arbitration at Geneva, as was pro osed by Her Majesty's government.

Mr. Orway asked the Premier if, in case the arbiration of the Alabama claims falled (and no san nan could doubt that it would), the convention for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question, which was provided for by the Treaty of Washingon, would be maintained.

Mr. Gladstone replied in the affirmative.

Viscount BURY asked if it was true that the American government would oppose to the utmost any effort by the British government to submit its argument at Geneva on the 15th inst. under pro-test, and if this was true how it was proposed to reserve the rights of Great Britain. The questions were not answered by Mr. Gladstone, who said that he would require notice to be given before doing so SAN JUAN

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question of Mr. Corance, said nothing official had been received by the government in relation to the Sau Juan bounlary question, now before the Emperor William, o

BARL GRANVILLE AGAIN. Another statement from Earl Granville is ex ected in the House of Lords to-morrow.

AUSTRIA.

Seneral Sherman Presented at Court-Bound for Paris-Serious Disasters from Floods-Hundreds of Lives Lost.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, June 18, 1872. General William T. Sherman and Colonel J. C audenreid, of the United States Army, were pre ented to the Emperor Francis Joseph to-day by the ion. John Jay, the American Minister to Austria. General Sherman will dine to-night with Cour andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and will soon epart for Paris, where he will be joined by Lieu enant Frederick D. Grant.

Fatal Disasters and Serious Agricultura

Losses by the Floods.
VIENNA, June 13, 1872. Details of the consequences of the late floods nes Prague caused by heavy rains, of which brief menon was made by telegraph on the 27th ult., show that the destruction of life and property was far greater than at first supposed. The water poured ver the country, sweeping everything before it. ertile districts were devastated and a number of illages swept away.

The loss of life is appalling, the number of per-

SPAIN.

Disunion Between the Ministry and the Mon arch-Cabinet Tender of Resignation-Plots for Revolution.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 13, 1872. It was stated during the forenoon to-day that the Ministry are not in harmony with the King on cer ain measures adopted by the Cortes, and would

Inquiry made in official circles during the after soon revealed the fact that the difficulty in the overnment was caused by King Amadeus disapproving measures which were adopted by the cortes and supported by the Cabinet. The Ministry, as was anticipated, have tendere

their resignations. The city lournals assert that a plan is in contem plation to unite the Carlist with the Internationa

organizations in Spain, when an effort will be mad by the combination to create disaffection in th The Cortes has adjourned and the ministeria

crisis continues. ENGLAND.

The Bullion Supply and Rate of Interest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 13, 1872. The bullion in the Bank of England has increase 503,000 during the past week. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has seen reduced is per cent, and is now 3% per cent.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in the Southern Provinces-Turkish Quarantine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13, 1872. The cholera has appeared in the southern part of Russia. All vessels arriving here from Russian ports on the Black Sea are placed in quarantine.

DENMARK.

Royal Patronage of the World's Fair Exhibition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, June 13, 1872. The World's Fair Exhibition was opened in this city to-day by His Majesty King Christian.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONRY MARKET.—LONDON Mune 13-5 P. M.— Pausois closed at 92% for money and 92% for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92%; 1869, old, 13, 1807, 93%; ten-forties, 89%. Paus Bourss.—Paus, June 13.—Reutes, 564, 90c. Prankford Bourss.—Paus June 13.—A.M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 26% for the Issue of 22.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 13—5 P.
—The cotton market closed quiet and steady; quotauns unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000
les, including 3,000 for speculation and export.
leverpool, Birkanszer Market is quiet. Corn, 77s. 6d.
roughter. per quarter.

Lyrangool. Provision Market is quiet co., 37s. 64.

Lyrangool. Provision Market.—Livrangool., June 13—

Lyrangool. Spirits turpondine, 55s. per cwt. Lard, 39s. 64.

Lorgoon Propers. M.

LIVINGSTONE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Stanley, the Herald Search Expedition Commander, at Zanzibar.

The Great Explorer in Excellent Condition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERup has been received from our correspondent n the capital of Great Britain: --

LONDON, June 13, 1872. Telegrams from Bombay, in continuation of he latest reports concerning Livingstone, state that Mr. Stanley, Commander of the HERALD Search Expeditionary Corps, has arrived at

Stanley announces that he left Dr. Livingtone alive and well in health.

LETTER FROM LIVINGSTONE'S SON. Mr. M. Oswell Livingstone, son of the ex-

plorer, writing from Zanzibar in the later days Unyanyembe, and we have seen some of the eading men, who say that Stanley has reached Ujtji, where he has met my father, who has received the supplies sent up to him. There are no letters from them at this moment. I am inclined to think that some supplies have ached Ujiji, and there is little doubt that Stanley has left Unyamwezi. All reports speak of my father being wounded by a buffalo,

THE NORTH POLE.

which makes him limp badly.

The Austrian Exploring Expedition Off for the Arctio.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, June 13, 1872. A despatch from Bremerhaven announces that the Austrian Polar Expedition has sailed from that port for the Arctic Ocean.

Equipment and Plans of the Voyagers. Since the discovery of the open Polar Sea be-ween Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen and northward by the explorers Payer and September, the influence of Dr. Petermann has cen successful in arousing a spirit of research brough all Germany in behalf of an exten ive and protracted exploration of the North olar regions. For this purpose, since the reurn of Weyprecht and Payer, the sum of \$87,00 nas been privately contributed in Austria alone argely, by material aid, to the fitting out n expedition. From an account furnished by Dr. nand of Weyprecht and Paver, would sail from Bremerhaven, as it has, in the screw steamer Adniral Tegethoff, built at that port. The steamer i 220 tons burden, 118 feet long, 25% feet beam, 13% pasted schooner, and an engine of ninety-five horse power, capable of propelling her five to six knots an hour. She accommodates coal sufficient for forty

There are on board, besides Lieutenants Wey-recht and Payer, two other officers of the Austrian avy-Brosch and Orel-an accomplished machin st, two clacier guides, from the country of the Tyrolese, and sixteen picked marines from the Austean service, making in all twenty-four men.

PROJECT OF OPERATION. The plan is to advance, if possible, to the Pole of he meridians east of Spitzbergen, in the open sea, here discovered last September by the comtion is provisioned and thoroughly equipped for a stay of three years in the Arctic regions. They propose to winter the first year at Cape Chelyus-kin, the northernmost point of Asia (longitude 100 east); to prosecute the survey and exploration of the central polar region in the second summer; and during the third summer to strike, if possible, astward to Bearing Strait. Count Wiltschek, a wealthy and liberal savant

has given the expection 30,000 guilders. He wil also establish and minimal in Nova Zembia a depot of provisions and supplies, for which he further ap propriates a large sum.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

ascot Heath Meeting-Race for the Gold Cup-The Prince and Princess of Wales on the Ground.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 13, 1872. There was a large attendance of spectators at th scot Heath meeting to-day to witness the race Wales and the Princess Alexandra were on the ground. The weather remained pleasant from the ommencement to the termination of the sport.

The race was for the Gold Cup, value 500 sover The following is a summary of the event :-The Gold Cup, value 500 sovs.; given from the fund and added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stake; three years old, 7st. 5tb.; four, 8 st. 10 bb. dve, 9 st. 3 lb.; six and aged, 9 st. 5 lb.; m. and gallowed 3 lb.; about two miles and a half (twenty two subscribers).

wo subscribers). M. Lefevre's Henry (four years). Baron Rothschild's Favonius (four years). Baron Rothschild's Hannah (four years). The betting just previous to the start was 7 to 1

against Henry, 5 to 4 against Favonius, and 5 to 4 gainst Hannah. Five horses ran. Fordham, the well-know ockey, rode the winner.

THE SAENGERFEST IN ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, June 13, 1872. Notwithstanding a very heavy and continuou rain the Saengerfest Hall was densely packed tonight with a brilliant audience of fully 15,000 peo-ole. This unexpected turnout indicates the great interest folt in the Saengerfest, and insures its suc-cess beyond question.

> PINCHBACK'S BACKDOWN. NEW ORLEANS, June 13, 1872.

The Pinchback Republican Convention, which re ently assembled here and adjourned to resemble at Baton Rouge, June 19, having passed a resolution declaring for Gover nor Warmoth, the latter has written a letter declining his proposed nomination by the Baton Rouge Convention. This action is taken because of the proposed fusion of the two wings of the republican party in support of President Grant, which the Governor opposes. He still declares his allegiance to the Cincinnati nominees.

THE UTAH COURTS MUDDLE.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 12, 1872. Judge Hawley has closed his Court at Beaver having cleared his docket, and is now here to ttend the Supreme Court. He refused to recoginse the Territorial Mormon Marshal, because of congressional nomin'ation in indiana. Instanton in indiana, because of congressional nomin'ation in indiana, instead of congressional nomin's renominated for dongress of congressional name inglebrecht case.

The Supreme Court meets on Mondax.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SENATORSHIP.

Bainbridge Wadleigh the Choice of the Republican Caucus An Unexpected Candidate-Patterson and Rollins as Kilkenny Cats-The Nominee.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18, 1879. The great Senatorial struggle is over, as was prodicted in the Herald's despatches. Rollins an Patterson have swallowed each other, and a thir nd hitherto unmentioned candidate has receive ne republican nomination for Senatorial honors and, of course, he will be elected. All the day ong there was the most intense exciteme ver the matter. It was generally believed tha nator Patterson would be defeated, but still his eal strength was underestimated. Rollins' nomination was not anticipated, except by his very sanine friends, and his overthrow surprises no one

BAINBRIDGE WADLRIGH. suddenly brought forward, was never ntioned, and his prospective elevation in politisembling of the caucus approached large crowds athered in the neighborhood of the Eagle Hall. The ors were closed, however, to all except legislative mbers. Reporters and the curious and anxiou occupts of the several ballots as best the When a legislative member or a journa esteged for information, and when it was fu hed the clated and discouraged expressed their eling in no unmistakable manner. After the ancus had been called to order business was enced at once.

was promptly carried, and the voting was begun

cessary for a nomination, 110; Jas. W. Patterson 02; Edward H. Rollins, 67; Onslow Stearns, 25; Ma on W. Tappan, 12; Gilman Marston, 9; Bainbridge Wadleigh, 3; Aaron F. Stevens, 1. The strength of atterson and the weakness of Rollins, as develope by this ballot, were wholly unexpected. Even Paterson's friends were astonished, if their declara-

THE ROLLINS MEN WERE DISMAYED and almost democratized, and many of them admitted it was all up with them, although they ex-pressed the belief that the second ballot would how an increase, counting value, as it seemed on acquisitions from the Stearns men. When the cond ballot was commenced it was with the genral feeling that Mr. Patterson would receive the equisite number of votes for the nomination; bu the result, as will be seen below, did not warrant this anticipation. Whole number of ballots, 219; necessary for a choice, 110; Patterson had 103, Rollins 59, Stearns 25, Tappan 16, Wadleigh 8, Marston 6, Samuel M. Wheeler 2. Between the second and third ballots there was

Samuel M. wheeler 2. Between the second and third ballots there was

HIGH STATE OF EXCITEMENT
all around. The steadfast adherents of Rollins labored among their fellows to "stick," and vafnly endeavored to win support from the Stearns party. The supporters of senator Patterson were firm and industrious in urging his claims; but, as a general thing, the appeals in his behalf were ridiculed. Efforts in the interest of Stearns, Wadleigh and Marston were more successful, and when the voting commenced the friends of each were inspired with fresh confidence. The result was as follows:—Whole number of ballots, 222; necessary for a choice, 111. Patterson had 102, Rollins 39, Stearns 31, Tappan 19, Wadleigh 18, Marston 7, Wheeler 3. When this result was announced

leigh 18, Marston 7, Whoeler 3. When this result was announced the FRIENDS OF WOODLEIGH should his name, and during the voting his stock increased very perceptibly. The result of the ballot was as follows:—Whole number of ballots 210; necessary for a choice, 110. Patterson had 98; Stearns, 39; Wadleigh, 39; Tappan, 18; Rollins, 16; Marston, 6; Harriman, 2; Fowler, I. After this ballot was declared Mr. Benton, one of his friends, without the Henton, one of his friends, and at once there was a spontaneous shout for Wadleigh, and his nomination was a foregone conclusion. The ballot resulted as follows:—Whole number of ballots, 210; necessary for a choice, 108. Wadleigh had 152, Patterson 38, Tappan 9, Marston of Mr. Wadleigh's nomination was received with the widest enthusiasm, and the action of the Convention was

AT ONCE MADE UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Wadleigh was, of course, sent for and when he appeared a warm and enthusiastic welcome greeted him. He accepted the nominacion, he said, but he had never sought it and never expected it. If elected he promised to faithful hid honestly serve his party. The Convention worke up precisely at midnight, and afterwards he nominee "received" his friends at the Phænix e nominee "received" in its factories concerning of the caucus. One is that Robins Hotel. There are various speculations concerning the result of the caucus. One is that Rollins' lefeat will be the death of the republican party in New Hampshire, the belief being that he will with irraw entirely from political life, and thus deprive the organization of his reputed variable and un-

paralleled energy and executive ability. He

TAKES HIS DEFRAT PHILOSOPHICALLY,
but says that if his friends had stuck by nim he
would have gained and won in the end. Patterson's
friends were more loyal, but finally they too
had to fall into the third party line. The
Senastr will probably now retire from active
political life. Mr. Wadleigh, the nominee, is only
forty years of age. He is a man of rare and versatile ability, an able lawyer, and has seen eight
years' experience in the State Legislature. His
nomination seems to give satisfaction all around. aralleled energy and executive ability.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE OPPICERS ELEC. TIONS.

CONCORD, June 13, 1872. Both houses met in convention and proceeded to he election of State officers, with the following re-FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

enjamin F. Prescott, of Concord, received... ohn H. Goodall, of Nashua, received....... ecessary for a choice. plon A. Carter, of Keene, received.... eorge B. Chandler, of Manchester, received...

orace Greeley. W. Cogswell. Owen C. Moore, of Kashua, was then elected Stat-rinter; and Charles T. Montgomery, of Strafford ommissary General.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.

Election of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention-Endorsement of the Cincinnati Republican Resolutions. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention to-day elected the following delegates to Baltimore at large:-James R. Doolittle, Edward S. Bragg, Gabriel Bouck First District-John Hackett, D. W. Small.

First District—John Hackett, D. W. Small, Second District—A. G. Cook, G. W. Bird. Third District—Nelson Dewey, H. H. Gray. Fourth District—Eeorge H. Paul, B. S. Weil, Fifth District—E. C. Loomis, James Vilas. Sixth District—A. C. Wesbrod, John P. Hume. Second District—L. P. Westherby, Fred. Rudolph. Eighth District—W. T. Galloway, S. A. Pease. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the address and resolutions of the Liberal Republican Convention, held at Cincinnati on the list of May, embody the fundamental principles which the democratic electors of the State of Wisconsin cordially endorse, and that they cheerfully acquisese in the relegation to the people of the several States the political question upon which that convention expressed no opinion that the expession and elucidation of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention by Horace Greeley in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for President, furnish a satisfactory assurance to the American people that he will, if elected, administer the government upon the principles in that platform. Therefore, in devotion to principles, waiving our profitence for men, and believing that the appropriate the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention by the surre mode obtaining the triumph and ascendancy of those principles, we approve the same commend that our delayers to the Baltimore on vention do ratify the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

The nomination of Electors was postponed for the and the following resolutions were adopted:-The nomination of Electors was postponed for the purpose of fusing with the liberal republicans.

REPUBLICAN REJOICING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12, 1872. A large meeting, ratifying the nominations Frant and Wilson, was held here last night. I was addressed by Governor Booth and other prom ent officials and politicians. The utmost con-dence was expressed in the success of the Phila elphia ticket. The majority of the meeting fav ored Wilson.

The republicans in Oregon he,ve a majority of thousand. They have, also a majority of joint ballot in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON'.

The Spanish Minister Afraid of Spanish Pride.

THE POWER OF A FREE PRESS.

British Demand for Extraditing a Refugee Abducted from Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1872. The Spanish Minister and Dr. Houard's Release.

The Spanish Minister is alarmed for fear the cading articles in the press of this country over he HERALD'S despatch from Madrid relative to the release of Dr. Houard. He has been sanguine or several weeks past that Dr. Houard would b erated some time this month: but he is alarmed at what he considers the ill-advised intelligence rom Spain. He telegraphed to his government or Wednesday that our people were exceedingly anxious to hear of the release of the prisoner, and, n proof that we were sincere in our profes s power to prevent the departure of vessels sused of fitting out to aid the Cuban insurgents. Abduction of an American Refugee from

Canada by United States Officials. The English Minister to-day called at the State Department and presented voluminous document pearing upon the abduction of an American name Rufus Bratton, at London, Ontario, last week by our government officials, who arrested Bratton or a charge of robbing a Post office at Hillsboro, N J., and foreibly took him to Detroit, in violation of the Extradition Treaty. All the facts relating o the abduction are plainly set forth, and th British Minister makes a demand that he shall be returned to London and set at liberty, and if the United States have any demand upon him they must pursue the course laid down in the Extradi-tion Treaty for the arrest of alleged criminals.

The Government and Successful Southern Dissatisfaction is expressed by the fortunat

Southern claimants because the Third Auditor must first audit their claim before the Secretary of the Treasury is willing to pay the amount ap propriated. The reason alleged for this course by the Treasury Department is that the governmen nust protect itself against the presentation of th same claim hereafter and must hold the papers as youchers, otherwise there will be no security in the future against the presentation of the sam

A Washington Pope Jones. This morning a tall, wild looking man was no iced walking about the lower rooms of the Executive Mansion, and Officer Kearney, regarding him as a suspicious character, questioned him. He stated that his name was Richard P. Jones, from Prince George's county, Maryland, and demanded o see the President. Upon being told that Presilent Grant was absent from the city lemanded that he should be telegraphed fo at once, as he (Jones) had whipped the work and could not rest satisfied until he had whippe he President, who ought to be ousted and the Pop world's champion into custody and started with im to Police Headquarters. After proceeding uletly for some distance the prisoner suddenly urned on the officer and attempted to break away helton came to the rescue, and the prisoner was safely taken to headquarters and locked up, a larg

The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed the following commission to visit the hostile tribe of Indians demonstrating against the Northern Pacific Railroad :- General B. R. Cowan, John S Delano and J. W. Wham. The commission will leave this city for the Yellow Stone country about the 20th inst.

The War Department is in receipt of despatche from officers on the frontier to the effect that bu aloes are being killed in large numbers for the sake of their hide, which has been found to make very good leather. The destruction of these animais, is feared, will involve trouble with the Indians. Currency as Bank Reserve.

ress will go into immediate effect allowing banks to deposit United States currence and take out certificates of deposit which they may hold as part of their bank reserve required by aw and used at clearing houses. The Treasury ificates, which will be payable to order on demand, of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Reimbursing Burned-Out Cadets. The Treasury Department is paying to the cadets at West Point the amounts, appropriated to reimourse them for loss of clothing by the fire on the oth of February, 1871. Eight Hours and a Full Day's Pay.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed through the Supervising Architect a letter to all contractors engaged in furnishing stone for the new State Department, to the effect that it is the wish of the administration that all persons employed on government work should be required to abor but eight hours per day, and that the employés receive the same pay for that number of hours as is now paid. The Site for Chicago's New Federal

The square of ground in Chicago condemned by the commission appointed to select a suitable site or the new government buildings is to be paid for vithout delay. There were a number of lease nolders who preferred extravagant claims for reinquishing their rights; all these have been satisactorily adjusted, and the amount of the appro-

oriation, \$1,250,000, will be disbursed without delay. Senator Thurman, of Ohlo, and Congressman Adams, of Kentucky, are both conflued to their rooms with severe illness.

The Revenue Stamps. Commissioner Douglass and Superintendent M Cartee have made arrangements to keep up the supply of revenue stamps by using the old ones with the surface imprint thereon of the changes nade by the recent act of Congress. A large force s at work upon the stamps and there is now a sufficient quantity to supply the demand; conse quenty there need be no apprehension of a scarcity

of stamps before the new ones can be printed. A despatch received at the Indian Office to-day rom General Howard, dated Santa Fe, N. M., 11th

nat., says:-I have with me four Apache chiefs, two Pimos, one Papago and two representatives of the Apache Mohaves, with an interpreter. The Indians had not left camp Grant nor White Mountain reservation. They are at peace and wish to keep it. The story that the Apaches had killed an interpreter at samp Grant proves to be untrue. Superintendent endell and Captain Wilkinson are with me. Ex-ect us about the 20th.

The President has recognized Antoine Lobbe as usular Agent of France at Portland, Oregon. The Amnesty and Penalties for Treason, The following circular has been issued from the ension Office :-

The amnesty act, approved May 22, 1872, provide as follows:That all political disabilities imposed by the as follows:

'That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the unendments of the constituation of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States.

The only disability imposed by said third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the constitution was that of exclusion from holding office under the United States or any of the States thereof. The Amnesty act restores the right to hold office as above stated to those not excepted, but does not in any other respect relieve those who have been desloyal from any of the legal penalties, restrictions or requirements covasequent upon their disoyalty or the presumptions thereof; not have any other effect whalever.

Of Washard No. Action Commissioner.

THE WEATHER.

OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14-1 A. M. Sumonsis for the Past Tenenty-four Hours.

ea of low barometer has moved gortheast r lows, Missouri, Lower Michigan and vard ov. bably Northeastern New York, accom to pro th to brisk southerly winds, veering inted by free o northwestert, g from Alabama westward, now prevaille. herly winds; partially clouds ith light to fresh sou. nd Middle Atlantic States, weather over the South a rly winds and areas of with light to fresh southe. r the northern por light rain; cloudy weather ove tion of the Middle States, with h. he Union Labor ne Upper Lake erly winds; clear weather over to egion, with fresh westerly winds.

Probabilities. Westerly winds and clear and clearing Eng-or the Middle States on Friday and for New and on Friday afternoon and night, and from the Ohio Valley northward and westward: cla ads weather and areas of rain for the South Athea tio States; but thence to the Ohio and Lower Missa appr valleys clear and clearing weather and west

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar-1871. 1872. . 84 89 . 81 86 . 76 76 . 78 76 . 78 76

HAIL STORM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

verage temperature yesterday. verage temperature for corresponding date

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., June 13, 1872. A hall storm of extraordinary severity pass er North Adams this afternoon. Some of the hail stones were from seven to eight and a half inches in circumference, and hundreds of panes of glass were broken.

THE TORNADO IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me, June 13, 1872. ightning, passed over portions of Penobscot and escataquis counties yesterday, doing much damage. In Parkman the barn of Mr. Draper was demolished, and several head of cattle were killed. The barn of Mr. Starbert, of Dover, one of Mr. Wilson, at Bradford, and a new house owned by Frederick Wilson, or North Bradford, were demolished. No injury to persons is reported. In Dexter a large amount of glass was broken by ball.

STABBING AFFRAY IN WATER STREET.

At a late hour last night a quarrel occurred in Vater street between George Wood, a sailor, thirty ears of age, residing at 108 Oliver street, and August Wood, of 376 Water street, during which the latter stabbed the former in the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a serious wound. The assailant was arrested by an officer of the Pourth precinct and the injured man sent to the Park Hospital.

POLITICAL NOTES.

How many republican papers in Philadelphia will upport Grant in case Greeley be nominated at Greelev stock does not look so well "down South"

ince the Philadelphia Convention. Says a Western paper:-"A thousand-dollar Kenneky bull recently undertook to stop a locomotive. the horns, hide and tallow are for sale. William loyd Carrison has very appropriately notified harles Sumner of this sad occurrence. The St. Louis Republican-Greeley and Gratz-

The two tickets around which the popular elements must inevitably rally in the Presidential campaign are now in the field, and the canvass will open with full force. There is no reason for waiting further. The Baltimore Convention is yet to be held, it is true, but the Baltimore Convention can do nothing but express the wishes of the democratic masses, and this the democratic masses, and this the democratic masses have already done. We know what the Baltimore Convention will do, almost as well as we knew what the Philadelphia Convention would do. The democracy of the whole country desire to defeat Grant by electing Greeley.

an at large by the labor reformers of Tennel And he is still "at large," then ? Amasa Sprague has been chosen chairman of the

delegation elected to represent the democracy of When the Providence Journal (no doubt upon the nformation of Senator Anthony), declared that Vice President Colfax would be renominated upon he Grant ticket, and the "Natick Cobbler" was uggest that the Journal would publish the follow-

ing paragraph, which we find in its issue of the 10th It now appears that the letter of Vice President Colfax, which was an effective instrument to secure his defeat at Philadelphia, was merely a private expression of a desire to retire from public life, and was not intended for publication.

TAPSCOTT.—At his residence, 782 Baltic street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 13, JAMES T. TAPSCOTT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's church, Seventh avenue, on Saturday, the Little, at four P. M.

(For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.) Many Druggists Have Burnett's Are we without Gas!-Think of It! A

city of darkness, environed by perils. The danger averted, and KNOX continues to furnish us with his elegant HATS at 212 Broadway. A.—Herring's Patent
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